hour to-night, however, they are still fighting and hoping for the best.

If President Cleveland persists in his determination to remain at the White House to-morrow instead of coming to the Capitol, a time-honored custom of the cleaning days of Congress will not be observed. It will not be possible to transact any businees requiring the approval of the President after 11 o'clock, as at least an hour will be required to send any enactment to the White House and have it returned before moon.

As there will, therefore, be no need of haste uring the last hour, it will not be necessary for

Hon.

Bo, as soon as the last message has been sent to the President which can be acted upon by him before the hour of final adjournment, the qustomary resolutions thanking the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House the President pro tempore, the Speaker or the House the President pro tempore, the Speaker pro tempore, the secretaries, clerks, pages, and everybody clee will be passed. When the hands on the big clocks in either house point to the hour of neon the most remarkable and inefficient Congress since the foundation of the republic will be bowed out of existence.

IN THE SENATE.

The Naval Bill Passed Reducing the Num ber of Battle Ships,

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- After a recess of eleven hours, beginning at 3 A. M., the Senate assembled at 2 P. M. to-day. The Vice-President was in the chair and there was a fair attendance of Senators present. The galleries were comfortably filled, but not at all crowded. A second conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was presented, read, and con curred in and a further conference ordered on the

three amendments which had not been arranged. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, the pending question being the amendment of the Appropriations Committee to reduce the seagoing coast line battle ships to be

constructed from three to two. Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.), in charge of the bill, addressed the Senate in explanation and defence of the amendment. He said that the item carried with it an appropriation of \$500,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to have the work begun, and the amount of the contract for the three battle ships in excess of the appropriation would be about fourteen or fifteen million dollars, including armament; so that the item would create a debt to that extent, time to time appropriations would have to be made to pay the contractors. The Committee on Appropriations suggested the building of only two of these great battle ships, believing that two such vessels were enough to be ordered at this time. In addition to those two, the committee provided for six light draught composite gunboats of 1,000 tons displacement for use in the Southern waters, at a cost of \$175,000 each; and for three torpedo boats. Taken altogether, the provision as re ported from the Committee on Appropriations. was one of the most liberal that had ever been made for the navy. He thought that in the present condition of the Treasury the provision was too liberal. Excellent as the new vessels of the navy were, it was not a wise policy, in time of peace, to increase the navy by these

of peace, to increase the navy by these large battle ships in view of the great changes and improvements in naval architecture and guns. For himself, he was in favor of only one battle ship, but the majority of the committee had thought otherwise, and therefore the committee had recommended the striking out of only one of the three. He spoke of the national debt being increased "fearfully, worfully, and, he regretted to say, unnecessarily; because taxes should have been provided to meet the expenses of the fovernment without the issue of bonds." He trusted that in the interest of the navy, and in the interest of the people, the recommendation of the committee would meet with the favorable consideration of the Senate. All that the committee recommended was sufficient, and was all that could be prudently done at this time.

icient, and was all that could be prudently done at this time.

Mr. Lodre (Rep., Mass.) opposed the committee amendment. Invoring the bill as it came from the House. He spoke of the battle ship as being "the backbone of the modern navy," and mentioned, as an illustration of that, the fact that Japan, which had shown such great canacity in her naval battles in the East, with her war cruisers, was still dominated by Russia because Russia had one powerful modern battle ship in those waters and Japan had none. There was no surer, no easier, no simpler mode of defence for the coast than ships of war. And it was not from England alone that the danger might come. It was well enough not to forget that a new power had arisen in the East—Japan, whose late naval victories had impressed greatly all thinking minds. Japan was the nearest neighbor to the United States on the Pacific Ocean, with Hawaii lying half way between. The Japanese were a new people. They had just whipped somebody, and were in a state of mind in which they thought they could whip anybody. Although he had very little doubt that if war should arise between Japan and England. France. Russia, or the United States, Japan would be defeated, still the surest way to avoid such a danger at Hawaii or on the Pacific; was to have a fleet, the mere existence of which would be a guarantee of poace.

Mr. Higgins (Rep., Del.) made an argument

Mr. Higgins (Rep., Del.) made an argument against the committee amendment and in favor of three battle ships rather than of two. His speech consisted of an elaborate review of the pending international questions that might pos-ably result in conflicts between the great pow-ers of the world, and which conflicts the United

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) said he was amazed at the representations of Senators yesterday and to-day that England, with her cordon of fortresses on the Atlantic and Pacific, might at last selze the Hawailan Islands, and that therefore the United States should provide a navy to defend itself against those "ghosts of peril." It was well known, he said, that this attempt to put appropriations of from fourteen to sixteen millions on the statute book for hattle ships was "stimulated by the iron and steel interest of the United States, supported by every sentiment of Jingolam, and reëntorced by the desire of naval officers to expand and glorify that branch of the service."

Jingolam, and redutorced by the desire of naval officers to expand and glorify that branch of the service.

At this point (5:500 P. M.) the full conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Cockrell, read, and explained, Mr. Cockrell said the Senate conference had dene the least they could, and he hoped the conference report would be concurred in. As to the parchase of the Blaine property, the Senate conference is ad been compelled to recede from that amendment. The amendment as to the officers of the revenue cutter service had been modified, and those officers who were displied for active service were to be allowed half pay. As to the nine delegates to any international conference on the monetary question, the amendment had been modified so that the three delegates of the Fifty-fourth Congress and were to be appointed by the Speaker of the present House. As to the amendment about the Tennassee centennial, the Senate conference had been compelled to recede. The House had taken a vote upon it, and it had been beaten by a very decided majority. As to the survey of the route of the Nicaragus Canal, the amendment had been modified by requiring a report to be made on or before Nov. I next. As to the transfer of the initiary prison at Fort Leavenworth to the Benartment of Justice, the House conferees had had to yield. The report was conserves had had to yield. The report was conserves had had to yield. The report was conserved in.

ferees had had to yield. The report was concurred in.

The House joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the salaries of Judges, District Attorneys, and Marshals of the United States in the indian Territory was passed with an amendment making it apply both to the current and the next fiscal year.

The Senate then, at 6:40, took a recess until 8:30, with an agreement that a vote on the Naval'Appropriation bill would be taken before 10 P. M. and that House bills unobjected to and House amendments to Senate bills may be brought up and acted on.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up when the Senate resumed its session at 8:30, and Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) addressed the Senate in support of the committee amendment reducing the number of battle ships to be contracted for from three to two.

After a long discussion the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 33 to 29. The vote was devoid of party significance, as was also the preceding discussion—Mr. Butter (Dom., S. C.) and Mr. Blackburn (Dem., 18.7) joint with Mr.

After a long discussion the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 33 to 29. The vote was devoid of party significance, as was also the preceding discussion—Mr. Hotler (Dem., S. C.) and Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) Joining with Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) in support of the amendment, and Mr. Gray (Dem., Bel.) and Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) taking a prominent part in advocating the retention of the original House provision for the construction of three vessels.

A number of amendments remitting penalties on the Concord and Bennington, and otherwise increasing the appropriations carried in the bill, were relironated through with hardly any astention being paid to them. Mr. Gorman remarking that he hoped the sanate would agree to all the amendments and pass the bill. This was finally done at 10:40 P. M. without objection.

Then Mr. Hackburn (Dem., Ry.) brought before the Senate the great point of difference between the two Houses, namely, the Senate amendment inserting in the Diplomatic and Consular bill appropriating \$500.000 for the initial work of laying a cable to Hawaii. Mr. Blackburn's statement of his position was most dramatic and foreible. He said this was the only one of the fifteen amendments upon which the House and Scate conferees had not agreed.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.)—Does the Sehator

a majority of 36. We are assured to-day by the conferees of the House that the House will never recede from its disagreement to this amendment. I do not believe that this bill can over be enacted into law unless the Senate shall recede from its position on this question. I feel that the Senate conferees have gone as far as they can in opposition to their own individual views in insisting upon it. I believe this bill is doomed to failure if the Senate should now upon this test vote insist upon its amendment.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.)—Does the Senator mean that if the two Houses agree upon this amendment it will not become a law?

Mr. Blackburn.—I have never stated that the President will veto it; but I say if this bill should be agreed to by the two Houses, which it will never be—and if I were President it would never become a law. I do not believe that either House has the right to force its conclusions upon the other House, especially when, in this case, the House of Representatives has twice expressed its opinion. If this bill should die between the two Houses, whether it would recestiate an extra session or not, it would stop the pay of all our Ambassadors and Ministers, and it would lock the wheels of commerce by swampling our consular service. Whether or not the President would think the failure of this bill sufficient ground for calling an extra session of Congress, I do not know; but if he should do so, I am not altogether clear that this would be an unmixed evil. I doubt not the next Congress, in a short time, would prove that they were as niterly incompetent and incapable of grappling with the currency question as we have proved ourselves to be.

currency question as we have proved with gen-to be.

This frank statement was received with gen-eral laughter both on the floor and in the galleries.

"I do not think," said Mr. Blackburn, in con-clusion, "that this would be the worst thing that could befall the country; yet I stand here protesting against that necessity. I now move that the managers of the conference on the part of the Senate on the Diplomatic and Consular bill be discharged, and that the Senate recede from its amendment in regard to the Hawaiian cable.

bill be discharged, and that the Senate recede from its amendment in regard to the Hawaiian cable.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), in a brief speech, declared his belief that as certain as the sun rises and the rise and fall of the tides, the desire of the people of Hawaii to be annexed to the United States would be compiled with: and he said he wanted a yea and nay vote on the motion of Mr. Blackburn, but he made no motion to that effect.

The Vice-President put Mr. Blackburn's motion that the Senate recede from its Hawaiian cable amendment and discharge the conferees on the Diplomatic and Consular bill. There was a feeble response of ages when the question was put, and a chorus of noes scarcely more audible.

The Vice-President declared the motion carried, and no one asked a division or a roll call. So the Hawaiian cable provision was stricken out of the bill.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) immediately moved.

out of the bill.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) immediately moved an executive session, and at 10:40 P. M. the Senate doors were closed.

House of Representatives,

The Sunday session of the House was productive of but little in the way of accom plished legislation. Numerous requests for unanimous consent were made, but generally, wherever an appropriation was required to make the measure effective, and in some cases where no money was involved, it met the fatal objection of "Watch Dog" Dockery or of a disgrun tled member smarting under the sting of failure to get desired consideration.

Mr. Springer (Dem., Iii.) succeeded in having passed under suspension of the rules the Senate bill pensioning Gen. J. A. McClernand of Illinois at the rate of \$100 a month.

It was opposed by Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.) and advocated by Mr. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.), who made an effective five-minute speech, in which he quoted President Lincoln's appreciation of Gen. McClernand's service. A bill to pension the widow of Gen. Joseph H. Carter was also passed on motion of Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio). A bill was also passed, without a dissenting rote, to give the State of Mississippi 23,000 acres of land for the benefit of the Industrial

Institute and College for Girls at Columbus after a characteristic speech by Mr. John Allen. the Tupelo statesman, who said: "If there is a man in the house so base, so lost

to all sense of shame, as to vote against sustaining the State of Mississippi in this ploneer movement in aid of the advancement of women he should be scorned by women, spurned by men, and whipped by his own conscience [Laughter.] I give you-those who may not have met the entire approval of their constituents [laughter], an opportunity—the last opportunity you will probably ever have—to cast a vote that will ac far to enable you to overcome the evil you have done, and resstablish yourselves in the good graces of the people. [Laughter.] At the institution we are educating several hundred of the lovellest female flowers that bloom in the spring. It is located at the beautiful city of Columbus, about seventy-five miles south of the [laughter], an opportunity-the last opportunity

the lovelest tennae nowers that bloom in the spring. It is located at the beautiful city of Columbua about seventy-five miles south of the city of Tupelo—and you all know where that is." (Laughter.)

These resolutions were also passed:
Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the representatives from Congress to the opening of the Chickamauga and Chattaneoga National Park next September.
Joint resolution authorizing the publication of a digest of the laws relating to the appointment, sailaries, and number of employees of United States Courts.

Concurrent resolution calling on the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress all the documents in his department relating to the proposed erection of a bridge on the line of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Railroad, in Jefferson County, N. Y.

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.), aided by Mr. Fivnn (Ren. Oklahoma), endawored to have

Jefferson County, N. Y.
Mr. Dinsmore (Den., Ark.), aided by Mr.
Flynn (Rep., Oklahoma), endeavored to have
the bill granting a right of way through Indian
Territory to the Arkanasa and Northwestern

sets of the world, and which conducts the United States might not be able to escape being drawn into; and from this he made an argument as to the necessity of the United States possessing a strong navy—an adequate force of battle ships.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.) spoke in favor of the amendment, and expressed preference for shore defences rather than for defences of war vessels.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) said he was amazed at the representations of Senators yesterday and to-day that England, with her cordon of fortreeses on the Atlantic and Posting and Territory to the Arkanass and Northwestern Heritory to the Arka

and the gradual extinction of the contract Indian schools, and a further conference was ordered.

Unon reassembling the House spent some time in considering requests for unanimous consent to mass certain bills. Several measures received favorable consideration, including the bill to amend the Copyright law. In support of this bill Mr. Covert (Dem., N. Y.) said that it was intended to limit the liability of newspaper publishers to \$5,000 for the unauthorized publication of a photograph or other picture. Under the present law, Mr. Covert said, there was pending a suit against one of the metropolitan dailies to recover \$817,000 damages for publishing the picture of a pleasure yucht.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.) submitted the report of the conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The Senate had added, he said, \$9,02,020, and in conference had receded from \$1,036,300. The House by a yea and nay vote had accepted the Senate amendment appropriating \$5,363,280 for the payment of the sugar bounty. The bill as agreed to in conference and as presented carried \$47,138,300, which was an increase of \$12,884,584 over the similar appropriation for the current year.

Mr. Pence (Pop., Col.), Mr. Sbiey (Dem., Pa.), and Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) opposed the monetary conference amendment, and argued that it would only delay free coinage.

The conference report was then agreed to without division.

Mr. Bunn (Dem., N. C.) reported the action of the conference on the bill to reinhungers.

The conference report was then agreed to without division.

Mr. Bunn (Dem., N. C.) reported the action of the conferees on the bill to reimburse officers and seamen for the loss or destruction of property in the naval service of the United States. As agreed upon, the bill authorizes the Scoretary of the Treasury to pay pending claims, but all claims arising in the future shall be certified to Congress for action. The report was accred to

agreed to.

A joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), was agreed to, giving members of the Fifty-third Congress until the meeting of next Congress in which to dispose of records and documents placed to the credit of

ords and documents placed to the teacher their districts.

Mr. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.) asked and obtained consideration of the Senate joint resolution re-quiring the President to negotiate with Spain for the speedy payment of the amount hereto-fore conceded to be due by that Government to Antonio Maximo Mora, naturalized citizen of the United States. The joint resolution was assessed to

the United States. The joint resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Holman presented the agreement of the conferes on the Indian Appropriation bill covering the two matters at issue. Instead of paying the Ogden Land Company \$390,000 for taginterest in the reservation of the Catteraugus and Allegany Indian reservations in New York, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to negotiate with the Indians and the land company for the purchase of its said interest, if it shall be found to exist, and report to the next Congress. Regarding the Indian contract schools, it is agreed that the Secretary of the Interior shall, as soon as practicable, provide for educating the children in Government schools. The report was agreed to, thus disposing of the bill, as far as the House was concerned.

wicating the retention of the original House provision for the construction of three vessels. A number of amendments remitting penalties on the Concord and Bennington, and otherwise increasing the appropriations carried in the bill, were railroaded through with hardly any attention being paid to them. Mr. Gorman remarking that he hoped the Sanate would agree to all the amendments and pass the bill. This was finally done at 10:40 f. M. without objection.

Then Mr. Blackburn Dem., Ky.) brought before the Senate the great point of difference between the two Houses, namely, the Senate amendment inserting in the Diplomatic and Consular bill appropriating \$500.000 for the itial work of laying a cable to Hawali. Mr. Blackburn's statement of his position was most dramatic and forcible. He solid this was the only one of the fitteen amendments upon which the House and Senate conferees had not agreed.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.)—Does the Sehator think there is any possibility of an agreement. Mr. Blackburn I do not, in this session, which is now drawing to a close, the House, by a majority of Svotes, refused to accept this amendment, within the last ten days the conferees again reported their inability to agree, and the fitness a protect the inability to agree, and the fitness a protect the inability to agree, and the fitness a protect the inability to agree, and the fitness a protect the inability to agree, and the fitness a protect the inability to agree, and the fitness a protect their inability to agree, and the fitness a protect their inability to agree, and the fitness a protect the inability to agree, and the fitness a protect their inability to agree, and the fitness a protect their inability to agree, and the fitness a protect the control of the subject. Agreed to his widness a protect the fitness and the fitness a protect the control of the subject. Agreed to his widness a protect the fitness and the fitness a protect the control of the subject. Agreed to his widness a protect the fitness and the fitness a protect

death; third, in the case of a widow, to her minor children under the age of sixteen years at

death: third, in the case of a widow, to her minor children under the age of sixteen years at her death.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.) moved to suspend the roles and pass a bill admitting anti-toxine, the new diphtheria cure, free of duty. Mr. Hay opposed the bill, his principal objection to it being that he did not know anything about anti-toxino, and many members with whom ne had talked knew nothing about it.

Before action was taken Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.) presented the conference report on the General Deficiency bill and explained the nature of the agreement.

The Senate, he said, receded on the following items, which were the principal ones in dispute: Southern Pacific Railroad claim, \$1,809.639; Prench spoilation claims aggregating \$392.000; appropriating \$3,051,915 to reimburse the State of California for momey expended in the suppression of the rebuilion; also \$335,152 to the State of Oregon for the same purpose, and \$404,040 to the State of Nevada; also \$315,000 to pay Southern war claims under the Bowman act; also \$6,341, claimed to be due to the State of Delaware.

The Senate also receded from its amendment authorizing the purchase of what is known as the Mahone lot, for a site for a new Government Printing Office building.

The other amendments, some one hundred in number, but of minor importance, were agreed to by the House receding from its disagreement to most of them.

DOCKERY COMMITTEE'S REPORT. It Recommends the Abolition of All Naval ers Except at the Port of New York.

WASHINGTON, March 3. Mr. Dockery of Missouri submitted to the House yesterday reports of the experts directed to inquire into the laws organizing the executive departments. They refer to the collection of revenues; to preserving letters written by the various departments; to checking money orders, and to the supervising architect's office of the Treasury. Three of them do not require the action of Congress, as the changes recommended are purely administraive and can be put into execution by the heads of the various departments. The one regarding customs is important, as it recommends the abolition of all Naval Officers except at the port of

The particular virtue of having a Naval Officer at the larger ports, the report says, is that there may be an immediate check upon the Collector's

This could be done by the Secretary of the Treasury instructing the Collectors as to a uniform organization that would provide for the Collector's auditor making a proper check in the customs office upon the cashler.

The report shows that abolishing the Naval

Office would result in a saving of \$26,860 at Boston, \$16,940 at Baltimore, \$14,740 at New Orieans, \$22,040 at Philadelphia, and \$22,925 at San Francisco, in all \$104,105 annually. The additional cost in the auditor's office for the handling of these accounts and the original

additional cost in the auditor's office for the handling of these accounts and the original papers from the various ports of, say, ten clerks at \$1,800 per annum each, would make a total of \$18,000, thus making a net saving to the Government of \$86,105.

Regarding New York the report says: "We do not recommend the abolition of the Naval Officer at the Port of New York, for the reason that there is so great a volume of business at that port that the expense of moving the papers to Washington would be considerable, and it would require such length of time after the auditor has made his report that it might entail a chance of loss by the Government. But this reason does not exist for the ports other than New York, and we can see no reason why a Naval Office should exist for the ports other than New York, any more than that there should be one at other large customs ports like Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati."

In conclusion the report says that the title of the Naval Officer is a misnomer, because the office is devoted to auditing work, and has nothing whatever to do with anything connected with the navy or officers thereof. It was derived from a custom prevailing in the early days of the colonies.

The report on the office of the supervising

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Important Cases in Which Decisions Are Expected To-day,

WASHINGTON, March 3.-The Supreme Court of the United States will reassemble to-morrow afternoon after a recess of a month, and a busy and fruitful session is anticipated. When the court adjourned early in February It had under consideration 110 cases. Of these, it is said, decisions will be rendered to-morrow in about sixty, altogether the greatest day's record in that line ever made by the court. Among the cases in which opinions may be expected are the

The Bate refrigerating patent suit, the question at issue being whether the date of the application or the date of issue of a patent granted by the United States shall determine the period of its existence when a patent for the same invention has been issued in a foreign

\$500,000,000 of capital in their development and operation are involved in the decision of this suit.

The water-front case from California, the decision in which will determine whether the water front of Oakland, in that State, belongs to the city, to the State of California, or to the Southern Beelle Kalifornia, or to the Canada Connears which is the Omaha faction brings accusations of treatments.

the city, to the State of California, or to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which is now in possession.

Guyot, liquidator of Fortin & Co., the famous glovemakers of France, vs. Hilton, Hughes & Co. of New York. This case has in it the question, now for the first time submitted to the Supreme Court, whether or not a judgment obtained in a foreign court against a citizen of the United States may be enforced and collected in this country, and if so, under what conditions. The Singer Manufacturing Company's suits to protect its trade marks.

The Consolidated Electric Company vs. The McKeesport (Pa). Electric Company, involving the electric light patent.

The United States vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company two cases), in which the Government seeks to upact the contract between the two corporations whereby other telegraph companies are prevented from crecting their lines on the railroad company's right of way.

The suit to determine the validity of the National Cash Register patent.

The controversy between the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Texas Pacific Railway Company over the enforcement of an order of the Commission and the Texas Pacific Railway Company over the enforcement of an order of the Commission and the Texas Pacific Railway Company over the enforcement of an order of the Commission and the Texas Pacific Railway Company over the enforcement of an order of the Commerce act for construction.

Hopes the Lord will Give the New Congress Sense.

The Rev. M. L. Gates of Grace M. E. Church, Jersey City, prayed fervently at the morning services yesterday for the incoming Congress. He invoked a blessing upon them, and trusted that the Lord would give them the sense and in-telligence needed in public affairs. He hoped that the blunders and mistakes of the last two years might not be repeated, and that prospority might be brought to the land again through the righteous intent and fair intelligence of the new Congress.

The Amens were numerous.

Bright Little Caleb. "Well," said Mr. Penguin, "this is Washington's birthday." "Do you suppose he'll get anything?" said little Caleb.

March

April, May are the best months in which to purify your blood. During the long, cold winter the blood becomes thin and impure, the body weak and tired, the appetite may be lost, and just now the system craves a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is peculiarly adapted to the needs of the body during these months. It thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, and cures biliousness and headache

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Gives healthy action to the liver and kidneys and imparts strength to the whole body. Now is the time to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. That scrofulous taint which has been in your blood for years and has caused you more or less suffering, will be thoroughly expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes

Pure Blood

Hood's Pills act narmoniously with Hood's

THE POPULIST QUANDARY.

THE SPLIT IN THE RANKS OF THE PROPLE'S PARTY.

The Silverite One-Plank Faction Against the Omaha-Sectatist Faction One Faction Led by Sharper Politicians Than the Other, Which, However, Claims to Control the Most Votes-The Struggle Between Them Has Been Begun-Merry Talk About Presidential Candidates in the Next Election-High Old Times for the Combatants May Be Approaching.

WARRINGTON Morch 2 - The two factions of the Popullats, the Silverite or one-plank facon and the Socialist or Omaha platform faction, are at war with each other; and the strife has become so implacable that they cannot herenfter cooperate, either in State elections or in a Presidential election. The differences be-tween them are radical, and as wide as the party; and the manifestations of mutual hos-tility have recently been rendered palpable in several municipal campaigns which were considered to be of great importance as trials of strength.

The chief manipulator of the one-plank silve:

faction is the chairman of the Populist National Committee, H. E. Taubeneck, whose headquar ters are in Washington, and he is supported by at least two of the Populist Senators, by severa of the Populist members of the House, and by a number of other Congressmen, including some whose terms are about to end, who have hereto fore been affiliated with the Democratic party Among those of the faction whose names appear on Taubeneck's list are Bland of Missouri, Livingstone of Georgia, Bryan of Nebraska, Stew art and Jones of Nevada, Bailey of Texas, Senator-elect Tillman of South Carolina, and others It cannot be stated definitely that Peffer or Jerry Simpson will finally cast their lot with the silver faction; but it is likely that both of them will sit on the fence until it is seen which way the cat jumps. The leaders of the Silverites expect to get a great many recruits from both the Democratic and Republican parties in the next Congress. They talk wildly of pulling over to their side both the West and the South as soon as the Socialist element of the party is subdued. They believe that, with a single strong plank, they can drive away the fanatics who demand a lot of radical measures, though it must be said that their own devotion to silver is as fanatical as is that of the other faction to universal reform.

In the Socialist faction of Populism accontrolling leader has yet come to the front. The strength of the faction, as has been learned from experience, lies in the ranks of the Populist voters, who adhere to the Omaha platform

list voters, who adhere to the Omaha platform upon which the party stood in the last Presidential election. All the attempts of the Silverites to undermine this platform have been unsuccessful, and they have been driven to the wall upon several occasions when they attempted to bring about changes in it. The greatest effort they ever made was at the Populist conference held in St. Louis last year, which was attended by delegates from twenty States, so large a majority of whom voted for the reaffirmation of the whole of the Omaha platform that the opposition was utterly demorated. reaffirmation of the whole of the Omaha plat-form that the opposition was utterly demora-lized, and would have bolted if they had been strong enough to give any proof of their exist-ence. Since that time, the question has come up in State conventions, with results mor-tifying to the Silverites and invorable to the party's original platform. Two of the most sig-nificant incidents of the interfactional conflict. party so riginal platform. Two of the most significant incidents of the interfactional conflict
took place during the closing week of last month
in Chicago and in Cleveland, in the conventions
for the nomination of Populist candidates
for Mayors of these cities. It should
be said here that these are the two
strongest Populist cities in the country, and that
the party's vote in Chicago last Nevember was
heavy enough to make it an object of serious interest in politics. On the 22d of February, when
Dr. Holmes was nominated for Mayor of Chicago, the first resolution of the Convention was
in these words: "We adhere to the Omala platform, one and indivisible;" and the subsequent
resolutions were socialistic throughout. There
were 360 delegates in the Convention, and the
boast of many of them that the party would ge
teast 70,000 votes for its ticket did not seem bejoind credibility when hast year's vote was taken
into account. The Silverites of the one plank
tried to get a foothold in the Convention, but
any one of them who made his appearance was
submerged as soon as he opened his lips. There
was the same kind of manifestation at the Populist Mayoralty Convention in the city of Cleveland in the 20th of last month. It was a tempestuous convention, but it ended in the nomination of a radical candidate and the adoption
of an ultra-radical platform. If there is a Silverite faction of the Populist party in Cleveland it was not in evidence upon this occasion.
The result has been of the same kind in nearly
every instance in which a Populist Convention
or other assemblage has been held; and even in
the silver-producing States the Silverite leaders
have proved that they are wholly unable to control the Popullst party.

The split between the factions is complete.

They are as bitterly opposed to each other as
both of them are opposed to the Republican and

The split between the factions is compact. They are as bitterly opposed to each other as both of them are opposed to the Republican and Democratic parties. It is conceded on both sides that they could not meet together in a convention, as one side repudlates the platform which for the other side is the fundamental law, one

into the open side is the fundamental law, one of the control of t

need not be destitute of entertainment. The United States will eclipse the gayety of nations. The Washington silver faction has heard the news, and several of the leaders make no concealment of their belief that the Populist party is hopelessly spile, that they can never again enter any convention of it, and that they must stand firmly against Socialism. The recent manifestations in the ranks have been too much for them. They constitute a "spectacular performance" in the eye of Senator Alien of Nebraska.

for them. They constitute a "spectacular performance" in the eye of Senator Alien of Nebraska.

The Southern silver leaders, who have been consulted upon the subject, declare positively that neither they nor their constituents will ever, under any circumstances, accept the Omaha platform; and it is not less obnozious to nearly all the Western Silverites in Congress. They admit its strength in the ranks of the Populist party in several States, but tell all inquirers that this will give way when the one-plank contingent makes its power known and opens its treasury. Mr. Bland is certain that this will be the case. Only a few days ago he said to a Washington correspondent of THE SIN that there will be a new alignment of parties in the next President of the Presidency by a Silverite party, which has not vet been organized, and this time money question will overshadow all other issues. Such is Bland's programme for this time and for next year, whether or not be shall be nominated for the Presidency by a Silverite party, which has not vet been organized, and which certainly can never control the Omaha Populists.

The split between the two factions of Populism is constantly widening and deepening. The factions cannot possibly meet in national convention, for their division is upon fundamental principles, and their antagonism is too violent to permit of mutual toleration in the political field.

THE FORT LEAVENWORTH PRISON.

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Its Transfer to the Civil Authorities. WASHINGTON, March 3.—The recent action of the Senate in voting not to turn over the military prison at Leavenworth from the Department of War to the Departmentof Justice proved a subject of long dispute in conference. One noticeable point in the matter is that the project of transfer had been approved both by the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General; in fact, the former had urged it strongly, although it might seem like a sur-render of an appliance ready for military uses. But the prison costs the army a good deal of money, and it was hoped to apply the saving to other purposes. Besides, the proposition still to retain the right of sending thither soldiers convicted of felonies, in the old sense of that word, and devolving the cost of their maintenance on the civil service of the Government, while the ordinary prisoners, convicted of offences only against military law, were to serve out their terms in the guardhouses of the mili

tary posts. It was further urged that it was hardly right that lads found guilty of minor military offences. or even of desertion, when not associated with any other wrongdoing, should be made to live with felons. And again, it was proposed, in keeping them at the posts, under better reformators thrust upon soldiers, and distasteful to them such as building roads, or, where barracks are heated by steam as at Fort Sheridan shovelling coal and ashes. This would help to remove ob-

jections to the military service. And while the reasons for urging the transfer for the benefit of the army are thus obvious, that of the Department of Justice was that it needed prison accommodations in that region for criminals sentonced in United States courts. The Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Texas, furnish many such prisoners, some of whom are transported long distances at heavy expense to be confined in State penitentiaries. Several years ago Congress, in fact, proposed, instead of paying, as the Government does now, certain amounts per head for the prisoners sent from United States courts to State penitentiaries, to build three prisons for them, one west of the Rocky Mountains and two others east, one of them above and the other below the thirtyninth parallel. Thus the proposed Fort Leav enworth transfer would be really in the line of furnishing one such prison already built; for in the act of 1889 alluded to, Congress had omitted to make any appropriation to buy the three sites and had merely limited the total expense for sites to \$500,000.

In testifying before the House in favor of the transfer Major Davis stated that out of 418 inmates of Fort Leavensworth prison on Nov. 20, sixty were of the ordinary convict class, and all the rest, about 340, were confined for purely military offences, such as desertion and disobedience of orders. More than 250 were under twenty-five years of age, most of them confined for desertion, and it was not considered just to these lads, who had no criminal cred just to these lads, who had no criminal antecedents, to put them in association with the professional criminals who might become their instructors in crime. Then, as to the amounts to be saved by the army in transporting convicted deserters and others to Fort Leavenworth, it was reckoned in round numbers at \$100,000 a year. The amount paid for the support of the prison is put at \$70,000; but, of course, it would have to be supported by the Government for the new purposes as well as for the old. Still another point of importance is that the large guard now at Fort Leavenworth would be made svaluable for ordinary military

at \$100,000 a year. The amount pand for the support of the prison is put at \$70,000; but, of course, it would have to be supported by the Government for the new purposes as well as for the old. Still another point of importance is that the large guard now at Fort Leavenworth would be made available for ordinary military purposes, thus adding so much to the strength of the army. The cost for the support of these guards is now reckoned at \$58,000, which would be another saving, or, rather, it would be laid out in procuring the service of these men elsewiere than at Fort Leavenworth prison.

The arguments for the transfor from the point of view of the Department of Justice were given by Major Strong. He said that there were about ten districts which now send them to various other points, in some cases as far as Brooklyn. Thus there were thirty-eight from the two Texas districts, fifty-six from one Arkansas district, and so on. It appeared that on June 30 last there were about 2,000 United States prisoners in the whole country. Several years ago, according to Major Strong, "the best penitentiaries in the country were willing and anxious to take United States prisoners for nothing," the one at Abany, those in Illinois and Ohlo, and the House of Correction in Detroit being among them. After the passage of the act of Congress prohibiting the hiring out of United States convicts for labor, the Government was notified by the various State institutions that they must charge for keeping those convicts, since they did not earn the cost of their support. Thus the Government then had to pay for its prisoners in State pentientiaries, and last year the amount appropriated for that purpose was \$140,000.

Such were the arguments adduced for the transfer, which, as may be remembered, was attempted in the House as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, but thrown out on a point of order. Afterward it was introduced into the Sundry Civii bill, and then the scoat incompation of the firm of the surface of the country peniteriar

Cashmere Bouquet TOILET SOAP.

This delightfully perfumed soap is a real luxury; but each cake is stamped with such enormous pressure that it will outlast all other toilet soaps

Horses, Carringes, &c.

300 Horses at Public Auction, AS L. H. DAHLMAN'S AUCTION, SALE, AND MMISSION STABLES, 205, 203, 207, 208, 209, 210

COMMISSION STABLES, 203, 203, 203, 703, 209, 210, 219, 214, 224, 228

EAST 24TH ST.,

DETWEEN 3D AND 3D AVS., NEW YORK
In making my announcement for TO. DA Y'S (Monday) sale I am sefe in declaring that this will be the grandest sale ever held in this city, and I am not exaggerating in declaring that is will equal, if not surous Grand Opening Sale when I inaugu rated my new departure of selling horses at public

The horses to be offered are the choleest of their re spective classes, having been selected with special care. Special attention has been paid in the selection of draught horses weighing from 1,000 to 1,80

pounds.

In addition to same, I will offer at 1 P. M. a grand selection of trotters, consisting of seven head, of which full description appears in New York Herald.

I would also beg to aunounce to the public and fanciers of high class, high knee acting coach horses, cobs. trotters, and pacers that I will hold my first special sale ou Wednesday, March 27. Number limited. Arn now completing arrangements for said special sale. I have been making every endeavor for some time to make this the grandest success of its full particulars later on.

I. H. DAHLMAN, AUCTIONEER.

STUDEBAKER STREET SPRINKLERS Superiority, supreme satisfaction: no holes to clog with dirt. Farm and business wagons. 265 Canal st.

THE ALLEGHENY LUMBERMAN. A Picturesque Character of the Pennsyl-

Trongsta, March 2.—One of the most interesting and picturesque types known to backwoods life the old-time lumberman and woodchopper of the Alleghenies, is now almost a thing of the past. At the present day the number of men engaged in that healthful but arduous occupation is but small compared with the thousands that labored in the pine forests of a quarter of a century ago. The pine forests of Pennsylvania are themselves only a memory, and the men who work in the hemlock woods come with a later epoch and newer methods of work. They are not of the soil, as were the ploneer lumber men, but in a great measure persons of foreign birth. Still, one does meet quite frequently in this part of the State with refreshing specimens of the old-timers, retaining and faithfully portraying, although their occupation is so nearly gone and entirely changed, all the characteris-

tics of their days.

The genuine old-time woodsman cannot be mistaken. He will be seen in midwinter always wearing a fur cap, the material of which is some long-possessed trophy of his own rifle. He wears no coat or vest, his body and chest being covered by a heavy flannel shirt of most gor geous pattern. Some of the shirts are woven in many-colored plaids, often a foot wide. Trousers of some warm woollen goods, tucked into a long pair of stockings, cover his legs. The stock-

sers of some warm woollen goods, tucked into a long pair of stockings, cover his legs. The stockings are often as gorgeous and vivid in hue as the shirt, but a favorite combination is a pattern knit in alternate red, white, and blue rings around the legs, the rings being an inch in width. The tops of the stockings have puckering or gathering strings run through them, the ends of the strings ending in fancy tassels. These keep the stockings up and are more satisfactory than gartera. The old-time woodsman wears no boots or shoes of leather. He thrusts his stockinged feet into "gum" shoes and defies the cold and wet. He also scorns suspenders, or "galluses," as he calls them.

"A feller can't hev his shoulders all clawed up if he wants to swing an axe or pull araft oar" is the rule of these forest craftsmen.

So they support their trousers by a knit woollen belt, which not infrequently has tasselled ends hanging over the wearer's hip. But the crowning glory of all this costume is the scarf or "comforter." This is ousally four yards long and always home-made—the handiwork of sweetheart, sister, mother, or wife. It is a yard and a half in width, and more gorgeous than the stockings, belt, and shirt combined. When a woodsman enfolds himself in his scarf he doesn't care what Old Boreas has to say.

Clad thus, the woodsman is ready for a shooting match, a dog fight, a bear hunt, a spelling bee, a log chopping, or a "mourner meetin." The mourner meeting is the backwoods revival, conducted usually by some strapping, lusty-lunged preacher, and generally at the "deestric" schoolhouse. Everybody within a circuit of five or six miles attends the mourner meetings, and Irrequently a majority of the congregation "join the mourners" before the revival is over. But the steadfastness of the backwoods convert is evideatty not to be depended upon, for mourners of one winter are to a great extent the mourners of one winter are to a great extent the mourners of one winter are to a great extent the mourner of one winter are to a great

dsman: I stand high in this deestric', an' I orter. "I stand high in this deserric, an 1 orter, 1 ben a mourner ev'ry winter at the mourner meetin's for better'n forty year".

As a rule these untutored woodsmen are an honest and generous, although always a boisterous, race, and it is to be regretted that they are being replaced by an element so different, for to their sturdy and aggressive character is due, more than to any other one thing, the proud due, more than to any other one thing, the proud due, more than to any other one thing, the proud place and name western Pennsylvania enjoys in the estimation of the entire country.

THE STRING BAG. One More Evidence of the Housewifely

Qualities of Mrs. Billtops. "Is there a string bag in every house?" says Mr. Billtops. "I doubt it very much, for that would imply that every housewife is as prudent, as saving, and as careful as Mrs. Billtops, which seems quite impossible. But in our hous the string bag has been a familiar institution as long as I can remember. It is a somewhat worn and discarded handbag in which Mrs. Billtops places every scrap of string that comes into the house. Mrs. Billtops always hates to see a string cut; she hates to see anything wasted or spoiled. I suppose it is this feeling that leads her some-

times to spend five cents worth of time in untying a one-cent string.
"When she has untied the string she pulls it off the bundle, and then before opening the bundle she does up the string, winding it round and round her hand and finally tying the end around the bunch so that it won't come undone; then she undoes the bundle. The strings that the various members of the household

done; then she undoes the bundle. The strings that the various members of the household leave about Mrs. Bilitops gathers up and straightens out and does up in like manner; and they all go into the string hag.

"The string bag stands on the floor in a closet, where it is handy to get at. It is filled to the mouth with all sorts of string in all sorts of lengths, all done up in neat, sung, little bunches. You will find here the stout cord that comes around express bundles; twine, line and strong; the ordinary white cotton cord; bunches of fine little blue or pink cord; all the various kinds and sizes of string that ever come into a house, all in convenient form and ready for has.

"I suppose there are strings in that har that have been there for years, and the supply on hand seems ample to last for years to come; but Mrs. Bilitops still adds to it; as carefully and methodically as ever suc rounds up all the string and ties it opand purs it in the string bag, it may seem to others sometimes almost like a waste of time and labor to keen on garnering these things up; but wait till semebody wante a piece of string; then he goes to the string bag and he finds there exactly what he wants and it may be that there is not in the whole bag another piece like it, and it may be, too, that this was the very last piece put in; but he knows very well that its presence there is due to something more than a mere habit of saving; and as he unties the knot he biesses in his heart, once more, the prodeout, the thoughtful, the unwearying Mrs. Bilitops."

Fourth Ward Pool Room Raided.

While the pool room of John Poppas, at 1 Roosevelt street was in full blast last night Special Policemen Keogh and Tourosma, with a squad of reserves, entered the place and arrested the proprietor and thirteen Greeks and Italians. Most of the men were at play and did not no-tice the police enter, so that no effort was made to escape.

Distinguished Victims of the Grip. The Czar has influenza and sore throat. Gen. Count Waldersoe has influenza at

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived Steamship Bovic, Capt. Thompson, Liver-coi; ateamship Cherokee, Capt. Bearse, Charleston, LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

MR. HOLMAN HAS FOUND OUT THAT

PUBLIC LIFE DOESN'T PAY After 33 Years' Experience, He Hays He Retires Poorer than When He Began -Potent Attorneys Pight Axolast the Confirmation of the Resently Nominated

Examiners in Chief of the Patent Office, WASHINGTON, March 3. -" I should not advise any young man," said the veteran Mr. Holman of Indiana, addressing a group of Congressmen on the floor of the House this morning. ":) enter public life. There is nothing in it. I come this conclusion after an experience covering a period of nearly thirty-five years. From a financial standpoint, at least, it does not pay one. I have lived frugally since I first came to the Thirty-sixth Congress, but I have never been able to save a penny out of my salary."

"You leave Congress, then, as poor as when you entered it?" Interjected one of the group. "Poorer," replied Mr. Holman with a smile, "My farm of 100 acres, which is a few miles from Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio hills, is not worth as much to-day as it was when I came here, while I have nothing to show for my long

here, while I have nothing to show for my long service."

"What are your plans for the future?" inquired another of the Judge's auditors.

"I shall go back to my farm and try to make a living out of it. I hope I can do that."

As a rule, the members of the House will follow Mr. Holman's example of returning to their homes, with little if any delay, after the adjournment on to-morrow. Some of the number may remain a week or ten days arranging their private affairs, and in a few cases others who live in the colder latitudes of the North may stay until the approach of warm weather. The majority, howaver, will leave Washington before the close of the coming week, Spraker Crisp will spend the recess quietly at his home in Georgia, running off to the mountains for a mouth or so during the heated term, and Mr. Wilson of West Virginia will seek a brief season of rest in New York city during the month of March, returning in time to qualify as Postmaster-General on April 1. Jerry Simpson of Kaneas expects soon to start on an extended letturing tour to the Pacific slope, and Mr. Springer of Illinois will leave Washington some time during the spring and locate in Chicago, which city he purposes making his future home.

Within the past week there has been a re-

Within the past week there has been a renewal of the fight for the summary dismissal newal of the fight for the summary dismissal of Fourth Auditor Charles B. Morton of Maine. There has been a persistent effort to secure Mr. Morton's removal ever since the beginning of the present Administration. The charges agains him are that he has at various times before and since he entered the public service written letters and made verbal statements reflecting upon the integrity of Secretary Carlisle and also the President. They have thus far ignored these, although it is understood that they both have seen copies of the defamatory letters. The fight has its origin in the distribution of the Federal patronage in Maine. Anditor Morton was Commissioner of Navigation during Mr. Cleveland's first Admistration. He is a Democratic leader in Maine of a faction locally known as the "Plum Trust." Up to within a recent period the "Plum Trust." Is to within a recent period the "Plum Trust." Is appointments made in and for that State. The leader of the opposing faction is Editor Plaisted of Augusts. The "Anti-Plum Trust." faction have brought the pending charges against Auditor Morton, and Mr. MacNichol of Augusta is here urging immediate action upon them. As far as can be learned, the charges are of a purely political nature, and for that reason the President heattates to make a request for Auditor Auritor resignation. It was reported to-lay that the President had decided to act, but Secretary Carlislo denies that any action has yet been taken. of Fourth Auditor Charles B. Morton of Maine.

A patent attorneys' fight, vigorous in the extreme, has been begun against the confirmation of Arthur P. Greely of New Hampshire and

of Arthur P. Greely of New Hampshire and John H. Brickenstein of Pennsylvania, whose names were sent to the Senate on Feb. 28 as appointees to the offices of Examiners-in-Chief in the Patent Office in the place of Henry H. Bates, resigned, and Rufus L. B. Clark, removed. Hates and Clark have held the places for many years, and immediately upon the momination of their successors the Senate Committee on Patents and Individual Senators were flooded with telegrams and letters protesting against the removal of the old officials.

Senator Call, Chairman of the committee, has consulted with his associates, and it is said that they have come to the conclusion that, owing to the fact that these protests come from leading patent attorneys all over the country, the nominations cannot be acted upon without a thorough investigation. The time is too short for this and the committee has informally decided that it will not make any report on the nominations, and they will consequently go over unacted upon. This of course will not prevent the President from making recess appointments if he should see fit to do so.

When Postmaster-General Bissell retires from office he will have nearly cleared up the Presidential Postmaster docket. There are now bedential Postmaster docket. There are now be-fore the Senate for confirmation forty-one nomi-nations. The principal offices still to be filled are at Cincinnati and Cleveland. About 375 Republican Postmasters will hold over until the next Congress meets, unless vacancies are caused by deaths, resignations, or removals.

Some of the Democratic Congressmen who have been dissatisfied with the rulings of Speaker Crisp in the many factional contests during the life of this Congress are looking up precedents with a view of demanding a roll call to-morrow on the customary resolution thanking him for his impartiality, &c., in presiding over the deliberations of the House. The record shows that when the Democrats refused to endorse the complimentary resolution to Speaker Reed at the close of the Fifty-first Congress it was the first time opposition had been made since the Twenty-fifth Congress. At that time a member demanded that the word "impartial" be stricken out of the resolution thanking Speaker James K. Polk for his services, and it was necessary to do this before a unanimous vote on the resolution could be had. have been dissatisfied with the rulings of

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:
Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration as
New York, Programmer of Control of Manager of Control of Co

THE WIDOW'S FOICE CAME BACK. She and Her Sister Declare that a Miracle

Was Performed. Mrs. Emma Spangenburg, a bedridden in-valid, who has been speechless for five years, suddenly recovered her voice on Ash Wednes day. She is a widow, 55 years old, and lives with a widowed sister at 68 Komora street, Newark. The couple are very religious. They are members of St. Benedict's Catholic Church. The invalid has been contined to her bed for seven years with some nervous disease.

On Ash Wedoseday Mrs. Hug, the invalid's sister, returned from mass, and as she entered the room Mrs. Spangenberg called to her in German from the bed, saying she longed for a piece of home-made bread. Mrs. Hug was overloyed and sank on her knees, saying, "Thank God! He has heard my prayers and performed a miracle." Then the two women offered up prayers of thank-saying for the unexpected restoration of sneech. Mrs. Hug went out and told the neighbors the story that a miracle had taken place, which attracted many persons to the house. day. She is a widow, 55 years old, and lives

place, which attracted many persons to the house.

The two women are very poor. Mrs. Hag supports the house by going out to work by the day. The invalid is weak and much emaciated, she can talk now, but forms her words with difficulty. The walls of the sisters' rooms at shing with religious pictures and adorned cracifixes and statuettes of madoorns and saints.

The Rev Father Walter, paster of St. Bonedict's Church, does not accept the theory of a miraculous core. He says the women are very good and religious, and they have mistaken a natural occurrence for a miracle.

